

**TREATY BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT OF AUSTRALIA AND
THE GOVERNMENT OF MALAYSIA ON EXTRADITION
(PUTRAJAYA, 15 NOVEMBER 2005)**

AND

**EXCHANGE OF NOTES
(KUALA LUMPUR, 7 DECEMBER 2005)**

[2005] ATNIF 32

Documents tabled on 10 May 2006:

National Interest Analysis [2006] ATNIA 21

with attachment on consultation

Text of the proposed treaty action

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Malaysia political brief and fact sheet

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NATIONAL INTEREST ANALYSIS: CATEGORY 2 TREATY

SUMMARY PAGE

**Treaty between the Government of Australia and the Government of Malaysia on
Extradition
(Putrajaya, 15 November 2005)
and
Exchange of Notes (Kuala Lumpur, 7 December 2005)
[2005] ATNIF 32**

Nature and timing of proposed treaty action

1. The *Treaty between the Government of Australia and the Government of Malaysia on Extradition* (the Treaty) was approved by the Executive Council on 10 November 2005, and signed on 15 November 2005 in Malaysia. The Notes attached to the Treaty were approved for signature by the Executive Council on 1 December 2005. On 7 December 2005, the Notes were exchanged by the Parties.
2. Article 21 of the Treaty provides that the Treaty shall enter into force 30 days after the date on which the Parties have notified each other in writing that their respective requirements for the entry into force of the Treaty have been complied with. Before this can be done for Australia, regulations need to be made under the *Extradition Act 1988* (the Extradition Act) to implement the Treaty. It is anticipated that implementation of the Treaty will be finalised in late 2006. The arrangements set out in the Notes constitute an agreement between the Parties and, as provided in the Notes, shall enter into force simultaneously with the Treaty.

Overview and national interest summary

3. Australia needs to ensure that criminals cannot evade justice simply by crossing borders. This requires a responsive, streamlined extradition system that effectively combats domestic and transnational crime, including terrorism, with appropriate safeguards.
4. The purpose of the Treaty is to provide for more effective extradition arrangements between Australia and Malaysia. Australia's extradition relationship with Malaysia is presently governed by the *London Scheme for Extradition within the Commonwealth 1966* (the London Scheme), an arrangement of less than treaty status which applies between Commonwealth members. These arrangements require the party requesting an extradition (the Requesting Party) to provide a brief of evidence of the alleged criminal conduct sufficient to establish a prima facie case. This request is onerous and considered unnecessary. In contrast, the Treaty adopts the 'no evidence' approach, by which the Requesting Party must supply certain documents to support an extradition request but need not provide evidence of the alleged criminal conduct.
5. The Treaty is based on Australia's model extradition treaty and adds to its existing network of modern bilateral extradition treaties. Australia has similar extradition treaties with 34 other countries.

Reasons for Australia to take the proposed treaty action

6. The Treaty provides a mechanism for one Party (the Requested Party) to surrender an accused or convicted person to the other Party to face criminal charges or serve a sentence. While extradition treaties are not always (depending on the law and practice of the particular country) the only means by which a country may request or grant the surrender of fugitives, they are a reliable and effective means of doing so because such treaties create an obligation at international law to extradite and are designed to accommodate the extradition procedures of both countries.

7. The Treaty is compatible with Australia's domestic legislative arrangements for extradition. The legislative basis for extradition matters is the Extradition Act. It sets out a number of mandatory requirements which must be met before Australia can make or accept an extradition request. Those requirements may be supplemented by requirements contained in a multilateral or bilateral treaty.

8. Australia is able to make an extradition request to any country, but whether the request will be accepted depends on the domestic laws of that country. Australia is able to receive an extradition request from any country that is an 'extradition country' under the Extradition Act. An extradition country is defined in the Extradition Act and includes any country that is declared by regulations made under the Act to be an extradition country.

9. Malaysia is currently deemed to be an 'extradition country', under the Extradition Act, by virtue of the *Extradition (Commonwealth Countries) Regulations*, which give effect to the London Scheme in Australia.

10. The Treaty will modernise and provide for more effective extradition arrangements between Australia and Malaysia. In particular, the Treaty adopts the 'no evidence' approach to extradition. Pursuant the London Scheme, in contrast, the Requesting Party must provide a brief of evidence of the alleged extradition offence sufficient to establish a prima facie case. An international trend towards simplifying extradition matters has seen a move towards a 'no evidence' standard of information for extradition requests. This has been included in the United Nations Model Treaty on Extradition and in Australia's model extradition treaty. The term 'no evidence' does not mean 'no information'. Rather, it means that the information required for extradition does not need to include evidence of the alleged offence.

11. The no evidence standard of information has allowed Australia to enter into extradition relations with many countries that would otherwise have been unable to conduct extradition with Australia, particularly civil law countries such as France, Japan and Switzerland.

Obligations

12. The Treaty will provide a modernised framework for Australia and Malaysia to send and accept extradition requests for persons who are wanted for prosecution, or the imposition or enforcement of a sentence for an extraditable offence (Article 1).

13. The Treaty provides that an extraditable offence is an offence which, at the time of the request, is punishable under the laws of both countries by imprisonment for a minimum period of one year or by a more severe penalty, irrespective of when the offence was committed (Articles 2(1) and 2(7)). However, where a person is sought in order to enforce a sentence of imprisonment for such an offence, extradition shall be granted only if at least six months of imprisonment remain to be served (Article 2(3)).

14. The agreement in the Treaty to extradite is qualified by numerous internationally accepted mandatory and discretionary grounds for refusal which reflect grounds contained in the Extradition Act. The Requested Party is obliged not to extradite a person where (Article 3(1)):

- (a) the Requested Party determines that the request is politically motivated or regards the offence for which extradition is requested as being a political offence
- (b) there are substantial grounds for believing that a request for extradition for an ordinary criminal offence has been made for the purpose of prosecuting or punishing a person on account of that person's race, colour, sex, language, religion, nationality, ethnic origin, political opinion or other status, or that the person's position may be prejudiced for any of those reasons
- (c) the offence for which extradition is requested is regarded by the Requested Party as an offence under military law, but not under the ordinary criminal law of the Requested Party
- (d) the person whose extradition is requested has been acquitted or pardoned, has undergone prescribed punishment or has been convicted under the laws of the Requested Party or a third state
- (e) the person, on being extradited to the Requesting Party, would be liable to be tried or sentenced in that Party by a court or tribunal that has been specially established for the purpose of trying the person's case, or
- (f) extradition may place the Requested Party in breach of its obligations under international treaties.

15. The Requested Party has discretion not to extradite a person where (Article 3(3)):

- (a) the person whose extradition is requested is a national of the Requested Party, if extradition is refused on grounds of the fugitive's nationality. However, the Requesting Party may require that the competent authorities of the Requested Party consider prosecuting the fugitive under their own laws
- (b) the offence for which extradition is requested is regarded under the laws of the Requested Party as having been committed in whole or in part within its jurisdiction
- (c) a prosecution in respect of the offence for which extradition is requested is pending in the Requested Party against the person whose extradition is sought
- (d) the competent authorities of the Requested Party have decided not to prosecute the person for the offence in respect of which the extradition is sought, or
- (e) the surrender is likely to have exceptionally serious consequences for the person whose extradition is sought, particularly because of her or his age or state of health.

16. Section 22(3)(c) of the Extradition Act states that the Minister cannot surrender a person to another country for a death penalty offence unless the requesting country first gives an undertaking that the person will not be tried for the offence, or that if the person is tried the death

penalty will not be imposed, or if it is imposed, that it will not be carried out. Article 3(2) of the Treaty requires that no request for extradition for a death penalty offence be made without prior consultation and agreement between the parties. Australia and Malaysia have agreed, in the Notes of 7 December 2005 exchanged by them, that Article 3(2) would be interpreted and applied in accordance with the arrangements set out in the Notes. In particular, the parties agreed that any agreement reached as a result of such consultation would not be binding if there was any non-disclosure of relevant facts during the consultation, whether the non-disclosure was deliberate or otherwise and whether those facts were known at the time of the consultation.

17. The procedures and supporting documentation that are required in making a request for extradition are prescribed in Article 4. A request for extradition must be supported by the following:

- (a) details about the fugitive relating to nationality and identity
- (b) details of the alleged acts or omissions which led to the commission of the offence
- (c) the text of the laws creating the offence, the penalty and any limitation period applicable to proceedings or punishment
- (d) where a fugitive is accused of an offence, a warrant for the arrest of that person
- (e) where the fugitive has been convicted and a sentence has been imposed, the request must include documentary evidence of the conviction, the sentence imposed and the extent to which the sentence has not been carried out, and
- (f) where a person has been convicted of an offence and no sentence has been imposed, the request for extradition must be accompanied by documents that provide evidence of the conviction and a statement confirming that a sentence is to be imposed.

18. Article 8 of the Treaty provides that in urgent cases a Party may request the provisional arrest of the person sought to be extradited before the extradition request is presented. The Requested Party is obliged to take appropriate steps to secure the arrest of the person sought. Where a person is arrested under a request for provisional arrest, that person may be discharged upon the expiration of 60 days from the date of their arrest if a request for extradition supported by documents specified in Article 4 has not been received by the Requested Party. However, the discharge of the person does not prevent the institution of extradition proceedings if an extradition request is subsequently received.

19. Where an extradition request is received for the same person from two different countries, the Requested Party must determine which of the countries the person is to be extradited to in accordance with Article 9. In making such a determination the Requested Party must consider whether the requests were made pursuant to any treaties, the time and place of the commission of each offence, the respective interests of the Requesting Parties, the gravity of the offences, the nationality of the victim, the nationality of the person sought, the ordinary place of residence of the person, the possibility of further extradition between the Requesting Parties and the order in which the requests were received from the Requesting Parties.

20. In making a determination whether or not to extradite a person, the Requested Party must make its decision and communicate that decision to the Requesting Party in accordance with Article 10. Where a decision is made denying a request for extradition, the Requested Party must provide an explanation of the reasons and copies of pertinent judicial decisions regarding

the case upon request. Where a decision is made granting extradition, the Parties must agree on the date and place for the surrender of the fugitive.

21. Under Article 11, if the Requesting Party requests that property connected with the offence be seized, the Requested Party may seize and surrender that property to the extent permitted under its laws.

22. The Requested Party may postpone the surrender of a person in order to prosecute that person, or so that the person may serve a sentence in relation to an offence other than the offence for which extradition is sought as provided in Article 12. If the person is serving a sentence in the Requested Party, the person may be temporarily surrendered to the Requesting Party to be prosecuted where the offence for which extradition is sought is an act or omission other than for which the sentence is being served. The person must be kept in custody by the Requesting Party and must be returned to the Requested Party once proceedings have been concluded.

23. Article 13 provides that the Requesting Party can only prosecute an extradited person for an offence for which extradition was granted unless:

- the offence is another extraditable offence of which the person could be convicted upon proof of the facts upon which the extradition request was based, provided that the offence does not carry a penalty more severe than that which could be imposed for the offence for which extradition was sought
- the Requested Party consents to the prosecution, or
- the person fails to leave the Requesting Party within 45 days of being free to do so, or having left, returns.

This guarantee relates only to offences committed before the person was extradited.

24. Article 14 provides that a person who has been extradited under the Treaty must not be re-extradited by the Requesting Party to a third party for trial or punishment for any offence that was committed before extradition to the Requesting Party unless the Requested Party consents to that surrender. Consent of the Requested Party must also be sought prior to the surrender of the extradited person to an international tribunal established in accordance with a multilateral international convention which applies to the Requesting Party. However where an extradited person leaves the Requesting Party and returns voluntarily or where the person does not leave the Requesting Party within 45 days, that person may be re-extradited to a third Party or relevant international tribunal.

25. Article 16(1) provides that the Requested Party shall advise, assist, appear in court on behalf of the Requesting Party, and represent the interests of the Requesting Party in any proceedings arising out of a request for extradition.

Implementation

26. Australia has 34 bilateral treaties on extradition with other countries. These treaties have each been implemented in Australia by the making of regulations under section 55 of the Extradition Act. The terms of this Treaty are consistent with the Extradition Act and are consistent with the safeguards and protections, for those subject to an extradition request, which

are contained in the Extradition Act. Accordingly, it is proposed that the Treaty will also be implemented by way of regulation under the Extradition Act.

Costs

27. Article 16 of the Treaty provides that the Requesting Party must bear the expenses related to translation of documents and the transportation of persons surrendered. The Requested Party agrees to pay all other expenses incurred in the Requested Party by reason of extradition proceedings incurred in the arrest and detention of the person whose extradition is sought.

28. In accordance with the usual procedure for extradition cases, expenses incurred in extradition cases conducted under the Treaty would be met from existing budgets, principally of the Australian Attorney-General's Department and the Commonwealth Director of Public Prosecutions.

Regulation Impact Statement

29. The Office of Regulation Review has confirmed that a Regulation Impact Statement is not required.

Future treaty action

30. Article 20 of the Treaty provides for modification or amendment of the Treaty at any time by mutual written consent of Australia and Malaysia. Where a modification is made it will enter into force on a mutually agreed date.

31. Future treaty action by way of modification or amendment would be subject to Australia's domestic treaty process, including tabling and consideration by the Joint Standing Committee on Treaties (JSCOT).

Withdrawal or denunciation

32. Pursuant to Article 22 of the Treaty either Party may terminate the Treaty by written notice at any time. The Treaty will cease to be in force six months following the date on which notice is given. Termination of the Treaty will not affect any requests made before and up to the date of the termination. Termination by Australia will be subject to Australia's domestic treaty process, including tabling and consideration by JSCOT.

Contact details

International Legal Cooperation Section
Criminal Justice Division
Attorney-General's Department

CONSULTATION

Treaty between the Government of Australia and the Government of Malaysia on Extradition

(Putrajaya, 15 November 2005)

and

Exchange of Notes (Kuala Lumpur, 7 December 2005)

[2005] ATNIF 32

1. The State and Territory Governments have been consulted through the Commonwealth-State/Territory Standing Committee on Treaties (SCOT). Information on the negotiation of this treaty was included in the schedules of treaties to State and Territory representatives in January 2006 for the SCOT meeting date on 17 May 2006.
2. Negotiations with Malaysia about the Treaty were not in the public domain. Hence, the public was not consulted on the issue.
3. The Treaty will operate within the existing framework set out in the Extradition Act and is based on the model bilateral extradition treaty. Accordingly, no wider consultations were conducted.

Malaysia Political Overview and Fact Sheet

MALAYSIA POLITICAL BRIEF

1. Malaysia is a parliamentary democracy. It has a federal constitutional monarch with a bicameral federal legislature and unicameral state legislatures. Nine of the thirteen states have hereditary rulers (eight Sultans and one Rajah) who share the position of King (Agong) on a five-year rotating basis.
2. The governing Barisan Nasional (National Front) coalition comprises the United Malays National Organisation (UMNO), the Malaysian Chinese Association (MCA), Gerakan - a Chinese-based party, and the Malaysian Indian Congress (MIC), plus a number of other parties including some based in Sabah and Sarawak. This coalition, in which UMNO is the dominant voice, has been in power in one form or another since the first elected government in 1955.
3. Since independence in 1957, the Malaysian economy has been transformed from a commodity based economy, focusing on rubber and tin, to one of the world's largest producers of electronic and electrical products. Malaysia is now a high middle-income, export-oriented economy, dominated by intermediate manufacturing. In 1991 the Malaysian Government launched its Vision 2020 statement, which outlined a broad plan to achieve developed economy status by the year 2020.
4. Economic policy over the next five years will be guided by the Ninth Malaysia Plan (9MP), announced by Prime Minister Abdullah Badawi in March 2006. The Ninth Malaysia Plan emphasises the importance of building a sustainable economy and capital development to achieve Malaysia's goal of developed nation status. Sectorally, education, infrastructure, agriculture and manufacturing will receive the lion's share of funding over the period.
5. The Australia and Malaysia bilateral relationship is diverse, with active and cooperative relations across a broad range of sectors. These include trade and investment, education, defence, counter-terrorism, law enforcement, efforts to combat people-smuggling and tourism. Malaysia's rapid economic development, location, active participation in our immediate region, and its long-standing relationship with Australia in many spheres makes Malaysia an important bilateral partner.
6. Australia's relationship with Malaysia is underpinned by strong people-to-people links with a significant program of two-way high-level visits. Australian and Malaysian ministers also meet regularly in a range of bilateral and multilateral fora, including within the WTO, Commonwealth, APEC, ASEAN Regional Forum and the bilateral Joint Trade Committee. In 2005, during the visit by Malaysian Prime Minister Abdullah Badawi, it was agreed that Australia and Malaysia would commence discussions on a Free Trade Agreement. The fourth round of discussions on this agreement will occur in June 2006.
7. Australia is Malaysia's eighth largest export market and 12th largest import source. In 2005, total merchandise trade between Australia and Malaysia was A\$8.59 billion (Australian exports of \$2.5 billion, with imports of \$6 billion). Australian education and training is highly regarded in Malaysia and our links in this sector date back to the 1950s through the Colombo Plan. Approximately 250,000 Malaysians are alumni of Australian educational institutions, and in 2005 Malaysia was our fifth largest source for onshore international students.
8. Our defence links with Malaysia are longstanding and substantial, and date back to Australia's support for Malaysia's independence in the 1950s. Current bilateral defence activities with Malaysia are conducted under the auspices of the Malaysia-Australia Joint Defence Program

(MAJDP). Our defence links are also strengthened by the 1971 Five Power Defence Arrangement (FPDA) which commits Australia, Britain and New Zealand to consult on a response to any armed attack or threat against Malaysia or Singapore.



MALAYSIA

Fact Sheet

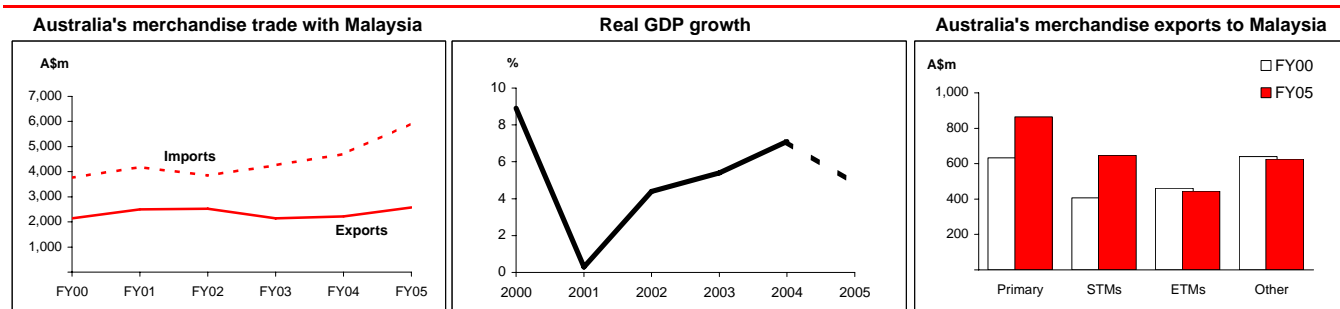
General information:

Fact sheets are updated biannually; May and September

Capital:	Kuala Lumpur	Head of State:	H.M. the Yang Di-Pertuan Agong XII Tuanku Syed Sirajuddin Ibni Almarhum Tuanku Syed Putra Jamalullail
Surface area:	330 thousand sq km	Head of Government:	Prime Minister YAB Dato' Seri Abdullah bin Ahmad Badawi
Official language:	Malay		
Population:	25.5 million (2004)		
Exchange rate:	A\$1 = 2.8616 Ringgit (Aug 2005)		

Recent economic indicators:

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004(a)	2005(b)
GDP (US\$bn):	90.3	88.0	95.2	103.7	117.8	129.4
GDP per capita (US\$):	3,876	3,665	3,880	4,150	4,626	4,989
Real GDP growth (% change YOY):	8.9	0.3	4.4	5.4	7.1	4.8
Current account balance (US\$m):	8,488	7,287	7,189	13,381	14,769	14,142
Current account balance (% GDP):	9.4	8.3	7.6	12.9	12.5	10.9
Goods & services exports (% GDP):	124.4	116.4	114.8	114.3	121.8	131.8
Inflation (% change YOY):	1.5	1.4	1.8	1.1	1.5	2.6
Unemployment rate (%):	3.1	3.7	3.5	3.6	3.5	3.7



Australia's trade relationship with Malaysia:

Major Australian exports*, 2004-05 (A\$m):		Major Australian imports, 2004-05 (A\$m):	
Copper	273	Crude petroleum	1,874
Aluminium	222	Computers	915
Coal	193	Integrated circuits	294
Milk and cream	176	Telecommunications equipment	256
Medicaments (incl. veterinary)	128	Furniture	212

*Includes A\$536m of confidential items, 21% of total exports.

Australian merchandise trade with Malaysia, 2004-05:	Total share:	Rank:	Growth (yoy):	
Exports to Malaysia (A\$m):	2,582	2.0%	13th	16.1%
Imports from Malaysia (A\$m):	5,920	4.0%	7th	25.8%
Total trade (exports + imports) (A\$m):	8,501	3.1%	9th	22.7%
Merchandise trade deficit with Malaysia (A\$m):	3,338			

Australia's trade in services with Malaysia, 2004-05:	Total share:	
Exports of services to Malaysia (A\$m):	1,048	2.9%
Imports of services from Malaysia (A\$m):	830	2.2%
Services trade surplus with Malaysia (A\$m):	218	

Malaysia's global merchandise trade relationships:

Malaysia's principal export destinations, 2004:		Malaysia's principal import sources, 2004:	
1 United States	18.7%	1 Japan	15.9%
2 Singapore	15.1%	2 United States	14.5%
3 Japan	10.1%	3 Singapore	11.1%
4 China	6.7%	4 China	9.8%
5 Hong Kong	5.9%	5 Thailand	5.5%
8 Australia	3.3%	12 Australia	1.7%

Compiled by the Market Information and Analysis Section, DFAT, using the latest data from the ABS, the IMF and various international sources.

(a) all recent data subject to revision; (b) EIU forecast.

**Treaty between the Government of Australia and the Government of Malaysia on Extradition
(Putrajaya, 15 November 2005)
and
Exchange of Notes (Kuala Lumpur, 7 December 2005)
[2005] ATNIF 3**

LIST OF OTHER TREATIES WITH MALAYSIA

<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Agreement between the Governments of the Federation of Malaya and the State of Singapore and the Government of the Commonwealth of Australia concerning the Exchange Postal Parcels subject to Trade Changes between Malaya and Christmas Island [1962] ATS 15
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Agreement between the Governments of the Federation of Malaya and the State of Singapore and the Government of the Commonwealth of Australia concerning the Exchange of Parcels by Parcel Post between Malaya and Christmas Island [1962] ATS 15
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Exchange of Notes constituting an Assistance to the Malaysia Armed Forces in the Furtherance of the Agreement on the Five Power Defence Arrangements for Malaysia and Singapore, with Annexes [1971] ATS 21
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Agreement between the Government of the Commonwealth of Australia and the Government of Malaysia Relating to Air Services [1973] ATS 5
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Cultural Agreement between the Government of Australia and the Government of Malaysia [1975] ATS 39
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Agreement between the Government of Australia and the Government of Malaysia for the Avoidance of Double Taxation and the Prevention of Fiscal Evasion with Respect to Taxes on Income [1981] ATS 15
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Exchange of Notes between Australia and Malaysia constituting an Agreement to amend the Route Schedule to the Agreement relating to Air Services of 4 October 1972 [1973] ATS 5 [1985] ATS 38
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Agreement with the Government of Malaysia on Trade and Economic Cooperation [1998] ATS 5
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Agreement between the Government of Australia and the Government of Malaysia concerning the Status of Forces [1999] ATS 14

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Exchange of Letters constituting an Agreement Prolonging the Effect of Certain Provisions of the Agreement between the Government of Australia and the Government of Malaysia for the Avoidance of Double Taxation and the Prevention of Fiscal Evasion with Respect to Taxes on Income of 20 August 1980 [1999] ATS 24
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protocol amending the Agreement between the Government of Australia and the Government of Malaysia for the Avoidance of Double Taxation and the Prevention of Fiscal Evasion with Respect to Taxes on Income [2000] ATS 25
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Second Protocol amending the Agreement between the Government of Australia and the Government of Malaysia for the Avoidance of Double Taxation and the Prevention of Fiscal Evasion with Respect to Taxes on Income as amended by the First Protocol of 2 August 1999 [2004] ATS 1
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agreement with the Government of Malaysia on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters [2005] ATNIF 33
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Exchange of Notes constituting an Agreement on interpretation and application of the Agreement with the Government Malaysia on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters of 15 November 2005 [2005] ATNIF 33

May 2006

Australian bilateral extradition agreements

KEY	<i>Legislation or regulation bringing treaty with (Country name) into force under domestic law.</i>	
	Treaty name done at [place], on [date signed by Australia].	[Date treaty entered into force]
1.	<i>Extradition (Republic Of Argentina) Regulations</i>	
	Treaty on extradition between the Government of Australia and the Government of the Republic of Argentina done at Buenos Aires on 6/10/1988 [1990] ATS 4	15/2/1990
2.	<i>Extradition (Republic Of Austria) Regulations</i>	
	Treaty between Australia and the Republic of Austria concerning extradition done at Canberra on 29/03/1973 [1975] ATS 16	6/2/1975
	Protocol between Australia and the Republic of Austria amending the treaty concerning extradition done at Canberra on 29 March 1973, done at Vienna on 13/08/1985 [1987] ATS 6	1/2/1987
3.	<i>Extradition (Kingdom Of Belgium) Regulations</i>	
	Treaty on extradition between Australia and the Kingdom of Belgium done at Brussels on 4/09/1985 [1986] ATS 24	19/11/1986
4.	<i>Extradition (Federative Republic Of Brazil) Regulations</i>	
	Treaty on extradition between Australia and the Federative Republic of Brazil done at Canberra on 22/08/1994 [1996] ATS 15	1/9/1996
5.	<i>Extradition (Republic Of Chile) Regulations</i>	
	Treaty on extradition between Australia and the Republic of Chile done at Canberra on 6/10/1993 [1996] ATS 7	13/1/1996
6.	<i>Extradition (Republic Of Ecuador) Regulations</i>	
	Treaty on extradition between the Government of Australia and the Government of the Republic of Ecuador done at Quito on 13/10/1988 [1990] ATS 19	01/08/1990

7.	<i>Extradition (Finland) Regulations</i>	
	Treaty between Australia and Finland concerning extradition done at Helsinki on 7/06/1984 [1985]ATS 23	23/6/1985
	Protocol between Australia and Finland amending the treaty concerning extradition done at Helsinki on 7 June 1984, done at Helsinki on 10/09/1985 [1987] ATS 23	14/02/1986
8.	<i>Extradition (Republic Of France) Regulations</i>	
	Treaty on extradition between the Government of the Republic of France and the Government of Australia done at Canberra on 31/08/1988 [1989] ATS 27	23/11/1989
9.	<i>Extradition (Federal Republic of Germany) Regulations</i>	
	Treaty between Australia and the Federal Republic of Germany concerning extradition done at Bonn on 14/04/1987 [1990] ATS 21	1/8/1990
10.	<i>Extradition (Hellenic Republic) Regulations (Greece)</i>	
	Treaty on extradition between Australia and the Hellenic Republic done at Athens on 13/04/1987 [1991]ATS 27	5/7/1991
11.	<i>Extradition (Hong Kong) Regulations</i>	
	Agreement for the surrender of accused and convicted persons between the government of Australia and the Government of Hong Kong done at Hong Kong on 15/11/1993 [1997] ATS 11	29/6/1997
12.	<i>Extradition (Republic Of Hungary) Regulations</i>	
	Treaty on extradition between Australia and the Republic of Hungary done at Budapest on 25/10/1995 [1997] ATS 14	25/4/1997
13.	<i>Extradition (Republic Of Indonesia) Regulations</i>	
	Extradition treaty between Australia and the Republic of Indonesia done at Jakarta on 22/04/1992 [1995]ATS 7	21/1/1995
14.	<i>Extradition (Ireland) Regulations</i>	
	Treaty on extradition between Australia and Ireland done at Dublin on 2/09/1985 [1989] ATS 9	29/3/1989

15.	<i>Extradition (State Of Israel) Regulations</i>	
	Treaty between Australia and the State of Israel concerning extradition done at Jerusalem on 4/12/1975 [1976] ATS 2	3/1/1976
16.	<i>Extradition (Republic of Italy) Regulations</i>	
	Treaty of extradition between Australia and the Republic of Italy done at Milan on 26/08/1985 [1990]ATS 20	1/8/1990
17.	<i>Extradition (Republic Of Korea) Regulations</i>	
	Treaty on extradition between Australia and the Republic of Korea done at Seoul on 5/09/1990 [1991] ATS 3	16/1/1991
18.	<i>Extradition (Latvia) Regulations 2004</i>	
	Treaty on extradition between Australia and the Republic of Latvia done at Riga on 14/07/2000 [2005] ATS 3	16/1/2005
19.	<i>Extradition (Grand Duchy Of Luxembourg) Regulations</i>	
	Treaty on extradition between Australia and the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg done at Luxembourg on 23/04/1987 [1988] ATS 16	12/8/1988
20.	<i>Extradition (United Mexican States) Regulations (Mexico)</i>	
	Treaty on extradition between Australia and the United Mexican States done at Canberra on 22/06/1990 [1991] ATS 13	27/3/1991
21.	<i>Extradition (Principality of Monaco) Regulations</i>	
	Treaty on extradition between Australia and the Government of his Serene Highness the Prince of Monaco done at Monaco on 19/10/1988 [1990] ATS 22	1/8/1990
22.	<i>Extradition (Kingdom Of The Netherlands) Regulations</i>	
	Treaty on extradition between Australia and the Kingdom of the Netherlands done at the Hague on 5/09/1985 [1988] ATS 3	1/2/1988
23.	<i>Extradition (Norway) Regulations</i>	
	Treaty between Australia and Norway concerning extradition done at Oslo on 9/09/1985 [1987] ATS 3	2/3/1987
24.	<i>Extradition (Republic of Paraguay) Regs 1998</i>	

	Treaty on extradition between Australia and the Republic of Paraguay done at Buenos Aires on 30/12/1997 [1999] ATS 7	30/5/1999
25.	<i>Extradition (Republic Of The Philippines) Regulations</i>	
	Treaty on extradition between Australia and the Republic of the Philippines done at Manila on 7/03/1988 [1991] ATS 5	18/1/1991
26.	<i>Extradition (Poland) Regulations 1999</i>	
	Treaty between Australia and the Republic of Poland on extradition done at Canberra on 3/06/1998 [1999] ATS 23	2/12/1999
27.	<i>Extradition (Republic Of Portugal) Regulations</i>	
	Treaty on extradition between Australia and the Republic of Portugal done at Lisbon on 21/04/1987 [1988] ATS 28	29/8/1988
28.	<i>Extradition (South Africa) Regulations 2001</i>	
	Treaty on extradition between Australia and the Republic of South Africa done at Canberra on 9/12/1998 [2001] ATS 19	1/8/2001
29.	<i>Extradition (Spain) Regulations</i>	
	Treaty on extradition between Australia and Spain done at Madrid on 22/04/1987 [1988] ATS 9	05/05/1988
30.	<i>Extradition (Sweden) Regulations</i>	
	Treaty on extradition between Australia and Sweden done at Stockholm on 20/03/1973 [1974] ATS 4	10/3/1974
	Protocol between Australia and Sweden amending the treaty concerning extradition done at Stockholm on 20 March 1973, done at Stockholm on 6/09/1985 [1985] ATS 24	6/10/1985
	Protocol between Australia and Sweden further amending the treaty concerning extradition done at Stockholm on 20 March 1973, done at Canberra on 11/05/1989 [1989] ATS 13	11/05/1989
31.	<i>Extradition (Swiss Confederation) Regulations</i>	
	Treaty between Australia and Switzerland on Extradition done at Sydney on 29/07/1988 [1991] ATS 2	1/1/1991

32.	<i>Extradition (Turkey) Regulations 2003</i>	
	Treaty on extradition between Australia and the Republic of Turkey done at Canberra on 3/03/1994 [2003] ATS 24	16/11/2003
	Exchange of notes in relation to the treaty on extradition, constituting an agreement between the Government of Australia and the Government of the Republic of Turkey done at Ankara on 27/03/1995 [2003] ATS 24	16/11/2003
33.	<i>Extradition (United States of America) Regulations</i>	
	Treaty on extradition between Australia and the United States of America done at Washington on 14/05/1974 [1976] ATS 10	8/5/1976
	Protocol amending the treaty on extradition between Australia and the United States of America of May 14, 1974, done at Seoul on 4/09/1990 [1992] ATS 43	4/09/1990
34.	<i>Extradition (Republic Of Venezuela) Regulations</i>	